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Ó Domhnaill Abú

O Donnell Clan Newsletter No.22

Autumn 1994

IN HOC SIGNO VINCES

The Newly-opened Lifford Heritage Centre.

Lifford Heritage Centre Open

I am delighted to report that the Lifford Heritage Centre mentioned elsewhere in this Newsletter is by now up and running. Ben O'Donnell, secretary of our Clan Association, was very much involved and responsible for almost everything pertaining to the Clan.
I visited the Centre last week and was delighted with all I saw. A life-size figure of Manus O'Donnell, 21st Chieftain (see ODA No. 6), dressed as described in contemporary accounts, relates the history of the Clan. His moving eyes and lips give a very realistic effect while the slides projected unto the nearby screen help to illustrate the story. The facial movement effect is achieved by projecting a film of a talking face unto the blank face of the figure. It works well in the dark but when the lights come on and the projectors are switched off Manus's face becomes featureless.

Outside on the roof-top three flags waved in the breeze, the National Flag, the EC Flag and the O'Donnell Standard. Two large banners hang outside the main door. One reminds us that Lifford, for four hundred years, has been the capital of Donegal, while the other tells that it was once the seat of the powerful O'Donnells.

Inside the main door is the Clans room with wall charts and banners representing some of the principal Tirconnell Clans. There, also, is a shop selling books, badges etc. Another feature of the Clans room is a computer into which it is planned to feed as much O'Donnell genealogy as possible. This work has already begun. Eventually, it is hoped to link up with other Genealogical Centres, especially the Ramelton one. If you have a family tree with O'Donnell 'branches', send a copy to Ben O'Donnell, Lifford Heritage Centre, Lifford, Co. Donegal and some day a 'twig' might sprout.

But, to me, the most important aspect of the entire Centre is the Rupert O Coughlan/ O'Donnell Room. This room will house the many documents and artefacts collected by the late Rupert O'Coughlan(see ODA No. 5) in the forty odd years he spent researching our Clan history. There will be facilities there, eventually, for anyone wishing to do research etc. The room itself has been made as burglar-proof as possible and fitted with fire-proof cabinets. We are all grateful to the Coughlan family for donating Rupert's material, which I, having spent many nights perusing it, can guarantee is a treasure. And it is intended to keep adding to the collection any new material or artefacts which come our way.

Lifford Centre will close at the end of October and have its official opening next March. It is well worth a visit for anyone, but a 'must' for anyone of O'Donnell descent. V. O'Donnell.

Footnote: The Irish National Flag designed at the beginning of the century displays green, white and orange fields in equal size signifying peace between the 'Green' and the 'Orange'. Green representing the Catholic Nationalists and orange representing the Protestant Unionists. These sentiments are as significant and desirable today as they were then. V.O'D.

Thanks

My wife, Annette, would like to thank the many subscribers who prayed and sent her get-well wishes during her recent illness. She has made excellent recovery. It was due to her illness that this issue is so delayed. I hope you will forgive me. V. O'D.

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The Battle of the Ford of the Biscuits

(Continuation of the article entitled '1593' which appeared in ODA No.20)

After the defeat at Ath Cul Uain(near Beleek) on the 10th Oct. 1593 Maguire escaped to his castle at Enniskillen. Following a siege of nine days, a force of 300 English under the command of Captain Dowdall took Maguire's stronghold on the 2nd. Feb. 1594 and placed a garrison of thirty men there. Maguire and his people fled to Tirconnell. O'Donnell, already, had somewhat of a reputation as a 'receiver of traitors.' He was, by now, considered to be the 'very root of the rebellion.'

In the meantime O'Donnell was preparing for the inevitable. He had the castles of Beleek and Bundrowes razed to the ground to render them useless to the English. Having waited four months for the arrival of gallowglasses, O'Donnell, finally, made a move to assist Maguire. According to Lughaidh O Cleirigh, 'Aodh Ruadh O Domhnaill felt ashamed at being so long without going to the aid of Maguidhir, for it was he who urged on the war, and by his advice it was enkindled in the beginning.' Mustering the men of Tir Chonaill, he marched to Enniskillen in mid-June and, along with Maguire's forces, besieged the castle.

Early in August O'Donnell received word that the Scots gallowglasses had landed in Derry and were anxious to meet with him. Leaving his army to continue the siege, he immediately set out for Derry where he met Domhnall Gorm Mac Domhnaill, Lord of the Outer Isles(Red Hugh's uncle) and Mac Leod of Arran(some sources say Harris: 'na hara' in gaeilge text) each accompanied by 500 men. Red Hugh bade them welcome and according to Lughaidh O Cleirigh, 'They were attended and entertained afterwards for three days and three nights with intoxicating ales and every sort of food that was best in the country.' Then he hired the lot.

Lughaidh O Cleirigh in "THE LIFE OF AODH RUA O DOMHNAILL" (translated by Fr. Paul Walsh) describes them thus, - *'They were recognised among the Irish soldiers by the distinction of their arms and clothing, their habits and language, for their exterior dress was mottled cloaks of many colours with a fringe to their shins and calves, their belts were over their loins outside their cloaks. Many of them had swords with hafts of horn, large and warlike, over their shoulders. It was necessary for the soldier to grip the very haft of his sword with both hands when he would strike a blow with it. Others of them had bows of carved wood strong for use, with well seasoned strings of hemp, and arrows sharp-pointed, whizzing in flight.'*

As soon as the English in Dublin heard that O'Donnell was in Derry, a force of 600 foot and 46 horse was sent to re-victual Enniskillen castle. Maguire, on hearing of the approaching army, took most of those at his command and moved to a ford on the river Arney some five miles south of Enniskillen where he knew the English would cross. Here they ambushed the English, totally routing them with the loss of 56 killed and 69 wounded. O'Cleirigh says about the English, - 'The entertainment which they received from the party there was unfriendly.'

The Irish, as was the custom, collected the spoils of war, weapons, horses and a great quantity of food that was meant for the besieged garrison. So many biscuits were collected by the victors that the place became known as 'Beal Atha na mBrioscai'(The Ford of the Biscuits).

What happened next has two tellings. According to Irish sources(Annals of the Four Masters, The Life of Aodh Rua O Domhnaill, Ireland under Elizabeth by Don Philip O'Sullivan Beare, etc.) the garrison surrendered the castle to Maguire who gave them protection during their journey through his territory. The English, however(in the Calendar of State Papers for Ireland, and Tudors by Bagwell), report that the Lord Deputy, 'on hearing of the defeat of the force sent to releive Enniskillen lost no time in going north-wards himself with an army.' On August the 30th the garrison of Enniskillen was relieved. The garrison had been living on horse flesh, dogs, cats, rats and salt hides and on the day that they were relieved they had only one horse left which they intended to slaughter the following day. The army, having re-victualled the garrison for six months, returned to Dublin without encountering any opposition.

Regardless of the aftermath, the Battle of the Ford of the Biscuits is considered as the beginning of the Nine Years War, the hostilities between the northern clans and Elizabeth's forces in Ireland. It was to be the last struggle by the Irish to retain their Gaelic way of life that had existed since the coming of the Celts some 2,300 years earlier.

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On Sunday 7th of August 1994, the four hundredth anniversary of the Battle of the Ford of the Biscuits, I visited the battle field. It was a glorious sunny peaceful day, the only sounds to be heard were those made by birds, grazing cattle and three boys fishing in the river. The river, though low that day, would still be a considerable obstacle to an advancing army. Two miles from the 'field' I met some British soldiers walking along the country road in single file. 'Four hundred years ago this day', I thought to myself, 'this wouldn't have been a very safe place for a British soldier.' V. O'Donnell.

Hugh O'Donnell R.I.P.

It is with great regret we learn of the death of another O'Donnell. Hugh O'Donnell, originally from Meenaneery, Co. Donegal but living in Tralee, passed away last Spring. He had been a subscriber to this newsletter since its beginning and attended the last Clan Gathering. At the age of 80+ he drove on his own all the way from Kerry and did not miss a minute of the proceedings. He was always very proud of his name and the history that went with it. I wish we had more of his kind.

We extend our condolences to his wife, Kay and family. Ar dheis De go raibh a anam uasal!

Eileen O'Donel R.I.P.

Eileen O'Donel(nee Riedlinger from Plymouth), widow of the late John O'Donel, Chief of the Name, passed away on the 18th of April '94, aged ninety. She is survived by her son Fr. Hugh, O.F.M., Nuala and Siobhan. Fr. Hugh, who became "O Domhnaill" on his father's death is at present on the Zimbabwe mission but was at home at the time of his mother's death. Nuala Ni Dhomhnaill, lives in Blackrock, works in the R.T.E.(Irish television network) news department. She has always been involved in Clan activities and was present at both the '89 and '92 Clan Gatherings. Siobhan lives and teaches in Co. Wicklow. We extend our sincere sympaties to all three.

O'Donnell Clan Badge(3 times actual size) designed, with the Chief Herald's approval, in 1954 and available today from me for £3.

THE O'DONNELLS AND THEIR HERLADRY

by Patrick O'Kelly de Conejera.

Continued from ODA No. 21.

The answer lies in a badge, a form of heraldic device used throughout the centuries to symbolise membership of affiliation rather than personal authority. Thus the Scots Clans have badges within a strap and buckle for the use of their members, as distinct from the arms of their Nobility, and the Chief Herald has granted a badge for the use of those who belong to Donegal, as distinct from the arms of the County as a whole.

Had the O'Donnells not been suppressed it is probable that they would have developed a Clan Badge long ago, but the requirement remains, and can be met by a petition to the Chief Herald from a properly formed Clan Association as a Corporate Body. The members of this Clan Association would then have the right to use this badge in any form; as a pin, a brooch, or as a blazer badge etc.

An O'Donnell Diversion

The most interesting aspect of the Clan Arms throughout Tirconnell and Tirowen is the degree to which they reflect common descent and alliances, and one O'Donnell family still uses personal arms related to those of the O'Neills. It is probable that the Clan did use the Lion symbol relating to their O'Neill descent at one time, and there is evidence of the transition in an early record of a red lion on a silver shield with a 'Fess', or broad band across it bearing the hand-held Cross.

This probability does not, however, detract in any way from the tradition of St. Patrick's grant of the Cross, which may well have been retained as an inner or possibly secret symbol for the use of the Chief alone, to emerge as the Clan Arms with their rise to power in the 13th century. As all heraldry tells a story this would have represented their rejection of any allegiance to the O'Neills, and a proclamation of their independent rights based on the most historic of their traditions.

Related Clans

As noted in discussing the nature of Clan society the minor Clans owing allegiance to those of greater power often had hereditary rights, and those relating to the O'Donnells should be incorporated in any development of their traditions.

Thus the O'Friels had the hereditary right of inaugurating The O'Donnell as Lord of Tirconnell, as symbolised by the Calvary Cross on their Arms, and it is most important that an appropriate O'Friel be established for this purpose.

The O'Clerys were the O'Donnell historians and the MacDunlevy their physicians, and both have recorded Clan Arms. The MacWards as bards, the O'Breslins as brehons and the MacRoartys as hereditary custodians of the Cathach have no recorded Clan Arms, but these might emerge with further research, or be granted to a Clan Association by the Chief Herald.

There must surely be some who bear these names with sufficient pride in their hereditary rights to represent their Clan at O'Donnell Gatherings, and while it might be difficult to build up any Clan structure or determine who should be Chief, anyone of the name bearing personal arms would serve the purpose.

Conclusion

Heraldry has been called the 'Shorthand of history' and symbols 'The language of the unconscious', reflecting the essence of that which is symbolised and having a positive inspirational effect. The Cross, the Crescent and the Hammer and Sickle are all symbols, and while their messages are entirely different they inspire millions, for good or evil. Heraldry is a refined form of symbolism, and that of the O'Donnells and their related Clans can inspire today as in centuries past. All that is needed to replace the tawdry bunting of our Festivals by the Banners of our rich heraldic heritage is effort.

References:

A Social History of Ancient Ireland by P.W. Joyce MA,LLT,TCD,MRIA.

Lectures on the Manuscripts of Ancient Irish History, by Professor Eugene O'Curry MRIA.

Gleanings from Ulster History, by Professor Seamus O'Ceallaigh.

Lectures on the Early History of Institutions, by Sir Henry Summer Maine, Kcsi,Lld,FRS.

Irish Kings and High Kings, by Francis John Byrne.

Arranmore, the king and the pearls

Arranmore islanders have renewed their search for a King's reward to boost their growing tourist business.

The islanders are endeavouring to trace the whereabouts of four valuable pearls given to their ancestors, by King Philip II of Spain, 400 years ago, as a reward for aiding survivors of the ill-fated armada.

Islands claim that the royal gift if exhibited on the island would boost their growing tourist business. The pearls are reckoned to be worth in the region of £2 million.

Until about eight years ago the pearls never left the island, being handed down from generation to generation of the O'Donnell family, who were the direct descendants of Red Hugh O'Donnell.

Arranmore businessman Phil Ban Boyle said that the people of the island would like to have the pearls brought back, not for money, but for sentimental reasons. He stated that their return would create a major tourist attraction.

The pearls were last known to be in the hands of a London man, who inherited them from his wife, a member of the Arranmore O'Donnells who went to London early in the century.

It is believed that the precious pearls now lie in the vaults of some bank, awaiting a claimant.

Arranmore, the King and the Pearls

Dear sir,

It is the duty of an editor to distinguish fact from fiction. I refer to 'Arranmore, the King and the Pearls' in your paper of March 24th, 1994.

The claims made by your correspondent fail to have any historical accuracy.

1. King Philip II of Spain had no reason to reward the O'Donnells for 'aiding the Armada survivors'. Read 'Ireland — Graveyard of the Spanish Armada' by T.P. Kilfeather (Anvil Books, 1967, P111-2, 114, 116-120) on the treatment they received in Donegal. Forty survivors were put to death in Inishowen by the O'Donnells.

2. It is incorrect to say the O'Donnells who owned the pearls were direct descendants of Red Hugh O'Donnell. Red Hugh never married and therefore he had no direct descendants.

3. That the pearls never left Arranmore island 'until about eight years ago' is untrue. Mary O'Donnell had the pearls with her when she went to reside in Lodnon with Ernest Chapman. She separated from her husband Andy Aiken soon after he joined the British Army in 1916.

4. Chapman did not inherit the pearls from his wife as they never married. No record was found in Somerset House, London, when the records were checked.

5. To consider the pearls 'worth about two million' is without foundation. When Chapman died in 1965 he left £1,914 and there was no mention of the pearls. They were of no commercial or antique value. They were the gift from a Spanish trawlerman as a token of gratitude when his ship went aground off Arranmore to the family who gave him hospitality.

Ernest Chapman published 'The Mystery Pearl Shells' in 1926 and a year later 'A Short History of a Notable Family'. All the claims were false as to the value and origin of the pearls. He failed to convince anyone of their worth except journalists who find it an entertaining story to keep in circulation.

Much has been written about the pearls over the years. The Irish Times of December 23rd, 1958 has an article 'The O'Donnell Pearls' by 'Errigal'. The Derry Journal has 'Spanish Gold and the O'Donnell Pearls' by Carrig na Spainnneach in its issue of May 15th, 1958 and 'The O'Donnell Pearls are just nice Shells' by 'Paddy Simple' in the issue of January 31st, 1958. I refer also to the 'True Story of Pearls' by the late Edward MacIntyre written in the Irish Press in June 1981.

Yours,
Mary Monaghan,
17, Sprackburn Drive,
Letterkenny.

Mr. Henry O'Donnell, Tirchonaill House, Newbridge, Co. Kildare, who recently received a distinguished 'Fellowship' from the international Institute of Security Mr. O'Donnell who is from Carrickfinn, Annagry, is also a qualified member of the Security Institute of Ireland and is presently employed as a Lecturer and Instructor with the Department of Defence. He was also given a special award by The Irish Region of IPSA in Dublin where he formally received his outstanding academic results. He is a son of Mrs. Gertrude O'Donnell and the late Mr. Peter O'Donnell of Carrickfin, Annagry and a past pupil of Annagry primary — Ard Scoil Mhuire and Rosses Community Schools.

"O'DONNELL ABU!"

We are the central location for the accumulation of genealogical data on Clann Daly, (O'Donnell). We now have a live-in resident with the name Brendan O'Donnell, Omagh, Co. Tyrone. He is a retired Male Nurse, and is renovating the south end of the basement area for an apartment. Many rotting timbers, headers and lentals are being replaced with concrete ones. Walls are having doorways cut out. New pipes for heating are being incorporated. Also new wiring for electricity. Fresh painting is a must as well as sink replacement and so on, all part of this underground strategy. He will reside in the apartment and will receive shares for the money he spends and for work carried out internally and on the grounds while residing at H.Q. Above -ground, there have been several improvements also in this past few years.

Top left appeared in the Donegal Democrat 24/3/'94 and was answered so expertly in the 31/3/'94 issue thanks to Mary Monaghan.

Henry O'Donnell, a subscriber and an active Clan member, has added, yet, another feather to his cap. To date, he has made the army his career but has had many interests and achievements down the years and still goes on. We wish him luck in whatever he's up to next!

The snippit on the left comes from the most recent O'Doherty Clan Newspaper. They have done marvelous things down there in their Inishowen Clan Centre, but now it looks as if they're about to take care of our affairs too. We wish them luck.

Press Clippings

Valuable collection donated to Lifford Centre

A collection of valuable documents, research papers and geneological data collected by the late Rupert Coughlan on "The O'Donnells of Tyrconnell" over a period of 40 years will be housed in the Clans Archives in the new Visitor/Heritage Centre in Lifford Courthouse.

Work on the new centre, which is presently being undertaken by L.A.T.C.H. (Lifford Association for Tourism, Commerce & Heritage) with International Fund for Ireland funding, is due to be opened to the public in July this year.

The late Rupert Coughlan, who passed away a few years ago, was a native of Cork. He joined the Customs & Excise and was stationed in Lifford for a period. He married Roisin O'Donnell from Meenfanad in the Rosses and it was after marrying Roisin that he took such a keen interest in O'Donnell history. He spent the rest of his life researching this illustrious family. His research took him to places like Mayo, where some of the main line of the O'Donnell family settled after the Flight of the Earls, and he followed the fortunes of the family as they were dispersed in Austria and Spain and further afield. As a result he compiled the most comprehensive records imaginable and became an authority on O'Donnell history. He lectured to various societies as well as writing many articles on the clan. He was a member of the Irish Military Society and contributed on a regular basis to its production, "The Irish Sword". He was also author of the only known works on Napper Tandy.

Rupert would have liked to have his collection kept in Donegal where it would be available for research purposes but at the time of his death there was no suitable place available in the county. The collection was therefore destined for the archives in the Franciscan Abbey, Killiney, Dublin, which houses many important works, many on the O'Donnells. However, with the development of the Courthouse Project in Lifford and the special facilities being provided there, the family felt that this would be the most appropriate place to house the collection.

The decision of Mrs. Coughlan and her family to donate them to Lifford is warmly welcomed by L.A.T.C.H. and indeed the O'Donnell Clan. It is fitting that Lifford has been chosen to house this valuable collection as it was in this area that the O'Donnells were most prominent prior to the Flight of the Earls. In fact, Chief Manus O'Donnell built a castle here in 1527 and it was in this castle that he compiled the now famous "Life of Colmcille", the manuscript of which is now in the Bodlein Library in Oxford. Indeed, Red Hugh himself spent a great deal of his time operating from Lifford Castle during the nine years war and entertained the Spanish Ambassador in the castle. Red Hugh's mother lived in Mongevlin Castle outside Lifford, and his brother Caffer, who accompanied him on the flight, lived in Ballindrait, then called Cafferscourt.

The Visitor Centre in the Courthouse will tell the story of the O'Donnells which is a story of warfare, victory, defeat, emigration and survival and one of the great epics of Irish history and also cover the period of Plantation using models, audio visual techniques and a wide range of artefacts and illustrations to bring the history of the town alive.

Many legal dramas took place in the Courthouse. Visitors can take part in the trials of United Irishman Napper Tandy, "Half-Hanged" McNaughton, who accidentally killed the woman he loved in an ambush, and the trial of the men accused of assassinating the infamous Lord Leitrim.

In the damp, dark basement cells the prisoner's experience of the law and punishment in Lifford will be vividly recreated.

Castle News

The re-roofing of Donegal Castle which was much delayed during the winter and spring due to continuous bad weather is now progressing well and it seems the job will be completed before the onset of next winter. The slates, which are being fitted these days, are a quartz type flag quarried in nearby Mountcharles. Once the roof is complete it will be possible to carry on with the rest of the project regardless of the weather.

Leaded glass windows, similar to those in the recently restored Parke's Castle outside Sligo, will be fitted. This will be followed by lighting installation. The floor above the great hall will be fitted next. Already the oak beams are being prepared. The floor of the great hall itself was originally made of stone, being supported from the floor below by a continuous stone arch much the same as a bridge. But since portions of that arch have collapsed it is now planned to install a wooden floor resting on the remains of the old stone floor.

There seems to be no problem with money, much of it coming from E.C. funding and with so much done it is almost certain that the project will be completed. On asking when it is expected to be open to the public I was told that it would be within two years and quite possibly in '95.

Clan News

The 5th annual general meeting of the O'Donnell Clan held in Jackson's Hotel, Ballybofey recently saw the outgoing officer Board re-election unopposed.

Mr. Vincent O'Donnell, Inver, is back again as chairman with Ben O'Donnell, Inver, is back again as chairman with Ben O'Donnell, Lifford renewing his position as secretary. Kathleen O'Donnell, Termon, who showed the financial situation in a healthy spate, continues as treasurer.

Two of the longest serving members, who attended the first ever clan gathering back in 1954. Namely John O'Donnell, St Johnston and Willie O'Donnell, Kilmacrennan were elected vice-chairman and president respectively.

Jim O'Donnell, Ranafast takes over as P.R.O.

Members were particularly pleased that the research documents of the late Rupert Coughlan on the O'Donnells will be kept in the county and will be housed in the new clan/archive centre in the Lifford Courthouse Visitor Centre opening in July.

The possibility of organising a Clan gathering in 1995 was discussed and a formal decision will be made shortly.

It was agreed that a Clan Magazine be published to keep members informed of happenings and items of interest.

Maj. James D. O'Donnell

By DAVID KIBBE
Staff Writer

MIDDLETOWN — In two years as commander of the busiest State Police troop in New York, Maj. James D. O'Donnell had a hand in catching a serial murderer and putting his parish priest in jail.

Now, O'Donnell, 43, of Goshen, is going to Albany to supervise the state's 2,500 uniformed troopers. O'Donnell was promoted Tuesday to lieutenant colonel. He will begin his duties in Albany today while continuing to wrap up business in Middletown.

He becomes assistant deputy superintendent for the uniformed force. He replaces Robert Leu, who now becomes deputy superintendent for field command.

Only six people have a higher rank than O'Donnell in the State Police. Five others share the rank of lieutenant colonel with O'Donnell.

"I'm looking forward to it," O'Donnell said. "I'll definitely miss this place. Troop F is my home and it always will be."

O'Donnell said he will be dealing with troop commanders in his new job, including his replacement in Middletown, William DeBlock. He said he will push the State Police to expand their programs to educate children in the schools.

O'Donnell will receive a raise from his annual salary of about $68,000, but it could not be learned how much yesterday.

O'Donnell's promotion is part of a series of moves in the upper levels of the State Police since former Superintendent Thomas Constantine left to become director of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency. Deputy Superintendent James W. McMahon replaced Constantine.

O'Donnell said the arrest and conviction of Nathaniel White for the murder of five women and a girl was the most memorable case during his tenure in Troop F. Investigators summoned O'Donnell after finding the body of a victim in Goshen.

"I was on vacation in Rhode Island," O'Donnell said. "I jumped into my car and came back. It was a big case."

O'Donnell said the arrest and conviction of the Rev. Edward A. Pipala, who was charged with sexually abusing young boys, was one the toughest cases. Pipala was pastor of St. John the Evangelist Church in Goshen, where O'Donnell serves on the parish council.

"That took a lot out of me, because of my association with the church and the parish council," O'Donnell said.

Trooper Robert Gillespie, a former Police Benevolent Association delegate, said O'Donnell will be remembered for beginning the first State Police DARE program in Troop F and launching an awards ceremony for troopers.

"He is well liked by the members of Troop F," Gillespie said.

Soon, O'Donnell will be cleaning out his office, and moving his New York Yankees cap, an Emerald Society cap and other memorabilia to Albany.

From his desk in Middletown, he can watch troopers and investigators bring handcuffed suspects into the station.

"There's phenomenal talent here," he said. "That's what I'll miss the most about it."

The above clipping from the 'Times Herald Record'(April 21 '94), a New York daily was sent me by Pat D. O'Donnell, a Dublin subscriber.

New members since ODA No. 19

D159 Henry O'Donnell, 125 Moorefield Park, Newbridge, Co. Kildare.

D160 Finula Remington, 99 Ballinteer Close, Dublin 16.

D161 Mrs. & Mr. Edward W. Berg, 22 Ferndale Rd., Madison, N.J., 07940, U.S.A.

D162 Lt. Col. Patrick O'Kelly de Conjera, The White House, Ballaugh, Isle of Man.

D163 Lorraine Williams, 10 Elfindale Crescent, Willowdale, Ontario, M2J 1B5, Canada.

D164 Fr. John Silke, Portnablagh, Dunfanaghy.

D165 Jim O'Donnell, 70 Burns Rd., Wahroonga, N.S.W. 2076, Australia.

D166 James R. O'Donnell, 14 Cider Mill Circle, Flemington, N.J. 08822, U.S.A.

D167 Sean Mac Niallais, "Arus Cholmcille", Doiri Beaga, Leitir Ceanainn.

D168 The Hon. Mr. Justice O'Donnell Kinlen, 69 Merrion St., Ballsbridge, Dublin 4.

D169 Margaret & Allan O'Donnell, 154 Pages Rd., Timaru, New Zealand.

D170 Richar O'Donnell, 7982 Wellington Drive, Warrenton 22186, Virginia, U.S.A.

D171 Frank A. O'Donnell, 14810 Rue de Bayonne 6B, Clearwater, Fl. 34622, U.S.A.

D172 Joan O'Donnell Wildoner, 701 North St.,, P.O. Box 4087, Jim Thorpe, Penna., U.S.A. 18229-0487

D173 Hugh Laurence O'Donnell, 3520 West 93rd St., Leawood, Kansas, 66206, U.S.A.